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STATISTICAL DATA ON HUNGARY FOR 1951

This report gives statistical information on Hungarian industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation, social conditions and hygiene, and culture for 1951, published by the Budapest Central Statistical Office.

I. INDUSTRY

The Hungarian manufacturing industry fulfilled its 1951 plan 103.4 percent; plan-fulfillment figures for the various industries included among manufacturing industry amounted to 104.3 percent for heavy industry, 102.4 percent for light industry, and 101.7 percent for the food industry. Total production of the manufacturing industry in 1951 was 30.1 percent above 1950 results, while heavy industry produced 37.7 percent more in 1951 than in 1950. Heavy industry has been characterized by a gradual increase in output. Its production increase in 1949 amounted to 33.7 percent relative to the preceding year; in 1950, the increase was 35.8 percent compared with 1949. During 1951, the output of heavy industry was 310.9 percent of the output during 1938. Production of the light and food industries in 1951 was 260 and 165 percent, respectively, in excess of 1950 figures.

The planned transformation of Hungary from an agricultural into an industrialized country has been making progress. During 1951, 55 percent of the total national income originated on industrial and building activities and only 23.9 percent in agriculture. The revolutionary transformation taking place in Hungary is also characterized by the increase in manpower. Wage earners in 1951, excluding agriculture numbered 1,850,000 showing a 76-percent increase as compared with the prewar period.

Production in the various industrial branches during 1951 increased by the following percentages as compared with 1950: mining, 19.3; metallurgy, 35.5; machine building, 51.1; building, 30.1, and textile, 19.6 percent. Electric power output in 1951 increased by 18.9 percent relative to 1950 and 200 percent relative to 1938.

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Plan Fulfillment in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mining	97.2
Metallurgy	104.7
Machine building	104.9
High-tension installations	103.6
Low-tension installations	102.9
Precision mechanics	110.1
Mass-produced items	114.4
Repair shops	121.2
Construction-materials industry	101.0
Chemical industry	103.2
Rubber industry	105.0
Total heavy industry	104.3
Wood industry	106.0
Paper industry	102.7
Printing industry	115.2
Textile industry	101.9
Leather and fur industry	103.1
Clothing industry	101.0
Total light industry	102.4
Food industry	101.7
Total manufacturing industry	103.4

Capital goods accounted for 61.6 percent to total industrial production in 1951 and in machine building, they represented 23 percent of the total production of the manufacturing industry.

Industrial Production in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Mining	119.3
Metallurgy	135.5
Machine building	151.1
Construction-materials industry	130.1
Textile industry	119.6

[The following two paragraphs were given in graph form in the original:]

1. Production of means of transportation in 1951 (1950 = 100): locomotives, 222; trucks, 185.4; motor bicycles 142.9.
2. Production of consumers' goods in 1951 (1950 = 100): light bulbs, 115.7; radio receiving sets, 137.5; sewing machines, 129.5.

Coal Mining

Among the various industrial branches, coal mining and metallurgy showed particularly substantial increases in production during 1951, amounting to 15 and 35.5 percent, respectively, in excess of 1950 figures. Although the coal mines lagged behind 1951 plan fulfillment, they produced 2 million tons more than in 1950, which represented a considerable increase under existing conditions. "We must see to it," said Ermo Gero, "that our mines produce 3,390,000 tons more coal in 1952 than they produced in 1951."

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The miners will receive all possible support to enable them to fulfill the Five-Year Plan. They received a substantial pay increase in 1951, and three quarters of mining operations and nine tenths of coal transportation in the shafts will be mechanized in the course of the Five-Year Plan. Installation of safety devices will also be given proper attention. In the beginning of 1952, coal production received noteworthy impetus, as indicated by the following figures showing daily quota fulfillment on the last 4 days in January (in percent): 104.0 on the 28th, 106.6 on the 29th, 110.9 on the 30th, and 106.3 on the 31st. Coal mining, as a whole, fulfilled the January 1952 quota 101.2 percent.

The following data was given in graph form: heavy industry 1949, 133.7 percent relative to 1948; 1950, 135.8 percent relative to 1949; 1951, 137 percent relative to 1950; and 1951, 310.9 percent relative to 1938.

Building Industry

The building industry fulfilled its 1951 plan 109.1 percent and the value of its production was 43 percent in excess of the 1950 figure. Increase in production was aided by the mechanization of building operations.

Mechanization in the Building Industry in 1951

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1st Qu</u>	<u>2nd Qu</u>
	(Percent of Total)	
Earth moving	21.2	42.9
Cement mixing	59.9	81.1

Production was aided considerably by Stakhanovite methods. These methods were employed in 29.2 percent of bricklaying work during the first quarter and in 42.3 percent during the second quarter of 1951.

Productivity

The number of workers and employees continued to increase in all economic activities during 1951. Manpower employed in the machine-building and building industries increased by 109,000 in 1951 as compared with 1950.

During the fourth quarter of 1951, productivity in the manufacturing industry continued to rise. Per-capita productivity in the manufacturing industry was 14.3 percent and in heavy industry 17.7 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

Per-Capita Productivity in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u>
	(1950 = 100)
All mining	109.3
Coal mining	104.1
Metallurgy	118.0
Machine building	116.7
Textile industry	111.1
Clothing industry	128.5

Productivity in the manufacturing industry in 1951 increased 50.6 percent relative to 1938, that is to approximately 150 percent of the prewar level. The increase was particularly substantial in the machine-building industry, in which productivity rose 75 percent compared with 1950.

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This development was largely due -- aside from help from the USSR and the changed attitude of workers -- to the reorganization of industrial establishments and the centralization of production in large plants. While in 1936, only in plants employing over 500 workers, this ratio increased to 70.5 percent in 1950. In 1938, nearly 37 percent of all workers were employed in small plants by artisans; this ratio decreased to 6.8 percent in 1951. Continued improvement in productivity is seriously handicapped by a large-scale fluctuation in manpower, absenteeism, poor work organization, and in adequate utilization of working time. These defects must be eliminated during 1952, the decisive year for the Five-Year Plan.

Work Competition

As pointed out by Erno Gero, "... our party organs gave support to the movements initiated by Geza Gazda, Bela Roder, and Janos Deak and developed their innovations, together with Socialist work competition, into mass movements." Geza Gazda is deputy manager of the Matyas Rakosi Steel Rolling Mill. His innovation made it possible to make first-class rolled iron out of valuable open-hearth steel which was previously melted down. The movement inaugurated by Geza Gazda spread throughout the country in a short time and enabled the Matyas Rakosi Works to save 10 million forints during only a few weeks.

During the first week after the inauguration of Bela Roder's innovation, 1,200 Stakhanovites working in Budapest resolved to help their fellow workers in achieving 100-percent quota fulfillment. While in the Ganz Shipyards last November 230 workers lagged behind 100-percent quota fulfillment, the number decreased to 110 in December. If, in Budapest alone, each Stakhanovite will teach his method to five other workers, 75,000 workers will be able to show a substantial increase in production during the first quarter of 1952.

No of Stakhanovites in 1951

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Heavy	5,009	7,813	10,423	13,257
Light	1,677	3,303	4,999	7,196
Food	410	619	768	1,043
Total manufacturing industry	7,087	11,735	16,190	21,496

The following data was given in graph form: increase in investments in 1951 (1950 = 100): manufacturing industry, 67.8; agriculture, 42.1; total investments, 44.8.

Women in Production

Under the Resolution of 20 May 1951 of the Council of Ministers, 50 percent of the new manpower requirements should be filled by women. During 1951, the number of women employed in the manufacturing and building industries increased by 78,500. During 1950, 25.8 percent of all workers and employees were women; in 1951, nearly 138,000 women were engaged in economic activities. The ratio of women to the total number of workers and employees was increased to 32.2 percent for 1952. A particularly heavy increase in women workers occurred in the heavy and electrotechnical industries. Approximately 42.5 percent of the streetcar conductors and 62 percent of the post office managers are women. By the end of 1951, 735 women were working as streetcar drivers. Women are also taking an increasing part in agriculture. Nearly 30 percent of the presidents of producers' cooperatives are women. Also, 60,000 women are active in the town, city, and country councils.

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Women are also filling positions requiring higher education. One hundred state enterprises are headed by women, 658 women are shop foreladies, and 143 have responsible positions in statistical work. Women represent 8.2 percent of the Stakhanovites in heavy industry, 45.5 percent in light industry, and 21.7 percent in all industry operating under the jurisdiction of ministries. The Kossuth Prize has been awarded to 31 women, and other awards were given to 1,051 women.

Innovations

The number of innovations submitted during 1951 showed an increase of 57 percent over 1950, while acceptance increased 72 percent.

Innovations in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number, Amount</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Innovations submitted	296,076	157
Innovations accepted	135,478	172
Savings (million forints)	1,607.6	203
Rewards (million forints)	44.5	182

The bulk of accepted innovations originated in mining and heavy industry. In coal mining, for example, savings due to innovations nearly doubled last year, increasing from 24,600,000 in 1950 to 43,100,000 forints in 1951. In metallurgy and the machine-building industry, the number of innovations increased during 1951 by 100 and 130 percent, respectively, as compared with 1950 and accounted together for 30 percent of the combined savings as a result of innovations.

In light industry, savings from innovations increased by 60 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950. Similar increases were achieved in the building industry (90 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950), food industry (260 percent) and transportation and postal traffic (30 percent).

II. AGRICULTURE

The 1951 crops were the best since liberation and exceeded most averages for the last 10 prewar years.

Principal Crops in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1929 - 1939 = 100)
Wheat	122.8
Rye	121.5
Barley	119.2
Corn	130.6
Potatoes	147.1
Sugar beets	115.4

The superiority of Socialist farming is borne out by the fact that the crop averages of state farms and producers' cooperatives were considerably greater than those of independent peasants. The area planted in industrial crops was increased substantially and represented 6.3 percent of the total arable area in 1951 as compared with 1.3 percent for the last 10 prewar years. A total of 100,00 cadastral yokes were devoted in 1951 to new plants naturalized with the help of the USSR.

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Socialized production was expanded considerably in agriculture during 1951. While state farms and producers' cooperatives accounted for only 6.1 and 7 percent, respectively, of the total arable area at the end of 1950, this ratio increased to 25 percent by the end of 1951.

Agricultural Machine Stations

An increase of 30-40 percent in the number of tractors was accompanied by a substantial increase in harvester combines and other agricultural machines in 1951. As a result of continued mechanization, the agricultural machine stations performed 150 percent more work in 1951 than in 1950.

Equipment of Machine Stations

Year	<u>Tractors</u>		<u>Other Traction Machines</u>	
	No	Index	No	Index
1950	6,551	100.0	717	100.0
1951	8,794	131.6	995	138.8

Prior to the war, there was only one tractor for every 1,084 cadastral yokes of arable land, while in 1951, there was one for every 568 cadastral yokes.

Producers' Cooperatives and State Farms

By the end of 1951, the arable area cultivated by producers' cooperatives increased by 120 percent as compared with the end of 1950, while the number of cooperative members increased by 150 percent. Also, the average number of work units earned by cooperative members, as well as average income per work unit, was considerably greater in 1951 than in 1950, and combined assets of the producers' cooperatives showed an increase of 127 percent during the same period.

Development of Producers' Cooperatives

<u>Item</u>	<u>Jan 1950</u>	<u>Dec 1951</u>
No of cooperatives	1,520	4,652
Arable land (cadastral yokes)	250,000	1,500,000
No of members	46,000	350,000

The state farms showed the following increases in 1951 as compared with 1950: total area, 129.1 percent; arable area, 132.3; number of tractors, 126.8; and livestock, 121.5 percent.

III. COMMERCE

Following derationing on 1 December 1951, prices in the free market fell by 30 to 50 percent.

Free-Market Prices of Principal Foods (forints)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Oct 1951</u>	<u>Dec 1951</u>	<u>Jan 1952</u>	<u>Feb 1952</u>
Bacon	100.0	60.0	55.0	49.0*
Lard	100.0	60.0	52	35.0*
Edible oil	65.0	34.0	25	24.0*
Butter	80.0	65.0	50.0	50.0
Ham	90.0	60.0	45.0	45.0
Milk	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.60*

* In state retail stores

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The fall in prices led to increased consumption; thus, consumption of lard during December 1951 increased 28.4 percent as compared with the average for the first 11 months of the year. The wage increases decreed on 1 December were also reflected in the volume of wholesale trade during December 1951.

Wholesale Trade

Volume of Wholesale Trade (December 1951)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (Nov 1951 = 100)
Cotton goods	280.3
Flannel	149.5
Men's shoes	179.7
Military shoes	133.3
Women's shoes	171.2
Children's shoes	144.7
Stoves	128.6
Sewing machines	145.8
Radios	205.9
Soap	137.7

The volume of wholesale trade in 1951 was 29.3 percent in excess of the 1950 volume.

Wholesale Prices in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Men's coats	203.6
Men's suits	217.5
Women's coats	166.7
Flannel	107.1
Men's shoes	111.3
Military shoes	158.1
Children's shoes	144.5

Collection in 1951 by wholesale enterprises engaged in the purchase of farm produce exceeded 1950 collections by 21,426 carloads of wheat, 3,569 carloads of barley, 23,261 carloads of corn, 6,996 carloads of potatoes, 271 carloads of poultry, and 49 million eggs.

Plan Fulfillment for Principal Products

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1951 plan = 100)
Bread grains	107.8
Corn	127.8
Sunflower seed	114.9
Yearling and suckling pigs	116.6

Retail Trade

During 1951, the state retail network was increased by 2,678 and the cooperative network by 1,241 new stores. Sales volume increased by 51 percent in the state retail stores and by 68 percent in the cooperative stores.

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Data on State Retail Stores for 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
No of stores	134.8
Sales volume	150.9
No of employees	139.4
Sales volume per employee	108.2

Volume of Sales in Principal Commodities

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Men's clothes	212.1
Women's dresses	257.5
Shoes	129.7
Flour	141.9
Lard	124.6

Prices for canned foods followed the trend and fell by 15.5 to 34.4 percent during December 1951.

IV. TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The state railroad fulfilled its 1951 passenger-carrying plan 105.5 percent and its freight-forwarding plan 100.7 percent by carrying 20.1 percent more passengers and 19.4 percent more freight than during 1950.

Principal Railroad Traffic Data for 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Freight forwarded	119.4
No of freight ton-kilometers	117.5
No of passengers carried	130.1
No of passenger-kilometers	134.0

Daily Loadings of Principal Freight Items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Coal	111.4
Iron and steel products	132.2
Flour	106.9
Bread grains	105.7
Potatoes	104.3
Vegetables	240.9

Development of the 2,000-Ton Movement in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Number of trains participating in movement	350.8
Average daily excess freight tons	248.8

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Daily average performance of the locomotives participating in the 500-kilometer movement increased 33.1 percent from 148 kilometers in 1950 to 197 kilometers in 1951.

City Transportation

The number of passengers carried by city transportation systems increased 14.8 percent and passenger-kilometers 14.3 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950.

City Transportation in Budapest in 1951

	1951 (million)	Index (1950 = 100)
Streetcars		
Number of passengers	715.8	110.4
Passenger-Kilometers	4,790.9	107.9
Suburban Railroad		
Number of passengers	83.8	124.0
Passenger-Kilometers	727.5	131.3
Bus Traffic		
Number of passengers	118.6	125.2
Passenger-Kilometers	711.2	136.6

Highway Transportation

Freight forwarded in trucks increased 89.5 percent and ton-kilometers 61.4 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950.

Truck Transportation in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Tonnage	221.4
Ton-Kilometers	190.4

Intercity Bus Traffic in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
No of passengers	172.3
Passenger-kilometers	179.1

The number of women employed in intercity bus transportation increased 157.7 percent in 1951.

Water Transportation

Water Transportation in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Freight tonnage	136.6
Ton-Kilometers	138.5

Danube-sea freight traffic increased 41.5 percent and the number of ton-kilometers 41.3 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950.

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Air TransportationAir Transportation in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Number of passengers	147.8
Passenger-kilometers	156.5
Freight	191.8
Ton-kilometers	148.9

Postal Traffic

The Post Trust fulfilled its 1951 plan 101.4 percent.

Postal Traffic in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>Index</u> (1950 = 100)
Number of letters mailed	103.9
Number of parcels forwarded	107.7
Number of telegrams sent	109.6
Number of local and long-distance telephone calls	123.3

Due to the expansion of the Krisztina and Jozsed exchanges and the repair of the Ujpest and Budafok exchanges, 13,000 new telephone lines were installed in 1951.

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND HYGIENE

The wage fund of the entire national economy increased 22.4 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950. The increase amounted to 20.3 percent in the manufacturing industry and 33 percent in the building industry.

Wages include substantial social benefits in addition to pay for time worked. An average of 13.2 percent of the wages is not received by the workers directly but in the form of social benefits. The workers also receive other benefits. Social security contributions paid by the employer represent an average of 10 percent of wages; family allowances, 6 percent; and welfare benefits, 5 percent. As a result, the workers receive approximately 20 percent of their wages in additional benefits.

These benefits are supplemented by organized recreation, 60 percent of the cost of which is borne by the state. Pensions in 1951 amounted to 922 million forints, and the number of pensioners increased to 569,000 as compared with 355,900 in 1941. Under an order dated 24 July 1951 of the National Planning Office, only old workers may be employed for certain light tasks, such as porters, doormen, information clerks, messengers, etc., while at least 50 percent of guards, freight clerks, storekeepers, etc., must be old workers.

<u>No of Children in School</u>	<u>Family Allowances</u> (forints)		<u>Before 1 Dec 51</u>
	<u>After 1 Dec 51</u>		
1	30		18
2	75		40
3	135		60

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<u>No of Children in School</u>	<u>After 1 Dec 51</u>	<u>Before 1 Dec 51</u>
4	210	96
5	300	130
6	405	168
7	525	210
8	660	256
9	810	306
10	975	306

Under a regulation which became operative in 1951, sickness benefits are paid also in case of sickness lasting 1-3 days only. Sickness benefit payments were increased from 55 percent to 65 percent of wages. After working in the same place for 2 years, the worker is entitled to 75 percent of his wages as sickness benefit; after 5 years it amounts to 85 percent; and after 10 years, to 100 percent. Tubercular patients receive nursing for 2 years instead of one year. Currently, over 55 percent of the country's population is insured.

Hospitalization

The number of hospital beds as of 31 December 1950 was 15.2 percent greater than in 1938, this ratio increased to 21.1 percent as of 31 December 1951. The mortality rate in the hospitals was 4.1 percent lower in 1951 than in 1950.

TB Tests

<u>Year</u>	<u>Control and Mandatory Tests (1,000)</u>	<u>Total Tests (1,000)</u>
1950	1,421.7	2,560.2
1951	2,177.0	3,991.3

Reflecting better nursing and care and a higher standard of living, the number of new tubercular patients decreased 20 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950.

Infant Care

Number and Capacity of Creches

<u>Year</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1938	37	--
1939	--	1,000
1949	150	5,000
1950	182	6,110
1951	242	8,033

VI. CULTURE

Training Courses

Training courses concluded in 1951 numbered 7,875 with 223,589 students.

Women Graduates of Training Courses in 1951

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Percent of Total Students</u>
First	16.4
Second	21.9
Third	31.5
Fourth	27.2

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Book Publishing

In the fourth quarter of 1951, 3,913 works totaling 15 million copies were published, as compared with 2,249 works and 14,900,000 copies in the fourth quarter of 1950. Scientific literature accounted for 58.4 percent of the books published during 1951. In 1951, 26 Marxist-Leninist works totaling 916,000 copies were published.

Breakdown of Books and Pamphlets Published in 1951

<u>Item</u>	<u>No of Works</u>
Hungarian originals	10,807
Translations from the Russian	1,073
Translations from Satellite languages	83
Translations from Western languages	152
Translations from two or more languages	82
Total	12,197

Daily and Periodical Press

The number of daily newspapers and periodicals increased from 334 at the end of 1950 to 416 at the end of 1951, and the combined circulation of these publications increased from 474,500,000 to 507,400,000 copies during the same period. Most of the periodicals are scientific publications. At the end of 1951, 21 daily newspapers were published, with a total circulation of 351,600,000. The latter figure represents an increase of 20.9 percent as compared with 1950.

Theater and Films

In the fourth quarter of 1951, there were 17 theatrical companies in Hungary, nine of which were playing in Budapest and eight in the provinces.

Motion-picture houses numbered 491 in 1951 as compared with 472 in 1950. The total number of persons attending motion pictures increased from 47,068,900 in 1950 to 62,619,800 in 1951. The greatest increases in audience were recorded at the showing of Hungarian films /in contrast to Russian films/.

LibrariesBreakdown of Libraries

<u>Item</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>1950</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>1951</u>
Mobile libraries	22	32
Public libraries	1,635	2,851
Number of library books (1,000)	417.5	914.1

Radio

The number of radio subscribers increased from 619,500, as of 31 December 1950, to 701,400 on 31 December 1951. These figures include radios with telephone transmission, which increased from 1,600 to 34,000 sets during 1951. At the end of 1951, radio with telephone transmission was introduced in 34 cities. The majority of this type of radio is located in industrial cities such as Ozd, Tatabanya, and Miskolc.

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